NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS IS THEME OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE

Regular Army of 141,843, Supplemented by Force of 400,000 Trained Citizens Is Urged-Gravest Menace to the Peace of the Country Comes from Disloyal Foreign-Born Citizens-Plan for Larger Navy Outlined.

today delivered his annual message at a joint session of the two houses of con-

joint session of the two houses of congress. He said in part:

Since I last hat the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has grapt within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our headsphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and flow presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral It was our manifest duty to do so. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnessly hope and believe that we can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of internets and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common appopathles and interests and duties which

clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which

bid them stand together.

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test.

Whether we have benefited Mexico by Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing.

We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political surerainty or selfish control.

Not Hoatile Rivals.

Not Hostile Rivals. The moral is, that the states of America are not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new signifi-cance as factors in international affairs cance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated, they are subject to all the cross currents of one countries of the control of the control of the countries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful deatiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of

bodiment, the effectival embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

There is, I venture to point out, an espe-cial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Amer-ican together in bonds of honorable parnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the mext generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now be-cause unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I ad-dress you today. I mean national de-

the particular matter that lies at the particular m

They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambi-

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which

its present strength of 5.03 officers and 102,265 callated men of all services to a strength of 7,128 officers and 134,70 enlisted men, or 141,842 all told, all services, rank and file, by the uddition of 63 companies of coast artitlery, 15 companies of coast artitlery, 15 companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, besides 159 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all-important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 752 non-commissioned officers for ervice in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordance department and other similar auxiliary lepartment and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own conti-nental coasts and borders and at our in-

Force of Trained Citizens.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 120,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to hind thornselves to serve with the colors for purposes of try would be asked to hind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,990 men would be provided with personal accountements as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenion places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feel-

ceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence.

At least so much by way of prepara-

At least so much by way of prepara-tion for defense seems to me to be ab-solutely imperative now. We cannot do

Program for the Navy.

The program to be laid before you c templates the construction within fly years of 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisyears of 10 battleships, 6 battle cruis-ers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 15 fleet submarines, 55 coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel-oil ships and one repair ship. It is proposed that of this number we shall the first year pro-vide for the construction of two battle-ships, two battle cruisers, three secont cruisers, 15 destroyers, five fleet subma-rines, 25 coast submarines, two gunboats, and one hospital ship; the second year. and one hospital ship; the second year, two battleships, one scout cruiser, ten destroyers, four fleet submarines, 15 const submarines, one gunboat, and one fuel-oil ship; the third year, two battleships,

Trade and Shipping.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plane of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutilized and discussed. They seem to me the gasential first steps, and they seem to me the gasential first steps, and they seem to me to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from

national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marrine. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flar into every sun, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seems.

the seas.

For it is a question of independence.
If other nations go to war or seek to
hamper each other's commerce, our merhamper each other's commerce, our merchania, it seems, are at their morey, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not slips enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence in provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations to rivalry of their own trade, and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and only the economic independence which only an adequate merepundence which only an adequate mer-hant marine would give it, but also that chant marine would give it, but also that
the American bemisphere as a whole
should enjoy a like independence and selfsufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into
the tangle of European affairs. Without
such independence the whole question of
our political unity and self-determination
is very seriously clouded and complicated
indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or efrective American policy without ships of

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own-not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more: creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side of the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of symbothy, comprehension, confidence and sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we cloth-our policy of America for Americans.

With a view to meeting these pressing eccepties of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment
of the present unpuralleled opportunity of
linking the two Americas together in
bonds of mutual interest and service, an
opportunity which may never seturn
again if we miss it now, proposals will
be made to the present congress for the
purchase or construction of ships to be
owned and directed by the government
similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals
to you for your prompt acceptance with
the more confidence because every month
that has shaped since the former prothat has singued since the former pro-posals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more mani-

Question of Finance.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense, involve of course very large additional expenditures of money-expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expensiture exceed the estimates of revenue to call the attention of the congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise

an available belance in the general fund of the treasury of \$10,170,195.73. The to-tal estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency ber, 1815, and that the present duty of one cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the first of May, 1916, will be \$150,255,500. The balance of Junciasis and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of \$774,555,695,78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$25,000,000 for the Panama canal, \$12,089,000 for probable deficiency appropriations and \$50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$153,851,860; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to \$20,544,665,78. The emergency reverse act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about ent time limitation, would produce, during the haif year then remaining, about forty-one millions. The duty of one cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about fifteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to \$55,000,000. If added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$70,544,502.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and

The additional terminate of military and parry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken, would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, 193,80,000. Thos-figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already the year 1917.

the year 1917.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? It seems to me a clear dictate of prodont statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are new, I hope, shout to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry and is know from the outset.

The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new tills should be paid by internal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? We would be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the thoome taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exampleon and the figure at which the suriex shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax liself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the hurden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the secretary of the treasury, which will be immediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources

mational efficiency and development that of revenue which can justly be resorted to estimate the country or putting any too great used to make us rich, that great body of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea, and who were the pride and often the bulwars of the nation, we estimated production, \$10,000; a tax of the country by the country of a transparent of the price of the pride and often the bulwars of the nation, we estimated production, \$10,00,000; a tax of 10 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, \$15,000,000; a stamp tax on bunk checks, probably \$18,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig fron, \$10,000,000. a tax of 25 cents per ton on fabricated from and sizel, probably \$10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertainings. What is clear is, that the industry of this generation should pay the bils of this generation.

The Danger Within. I have spoken to you today, mentiemen, upon a single theme, the thorough prep-aration of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure or entire ments will lead to any serious breach of minicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been can may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been attered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to itizens of the United States. I blush to dmit, born under other flags but welcomed inder our generous naturalization laws o the full freedom and opportunity of imerica, who have poured the poison of illsloyally into the very arteries of our intional life; who have sought to bring he authority and good name of our gov-renment the contempt, to destroy our innment into contempt, to destroy ou stries wherever they thought it dustries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our majon has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace unon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purgod of their corrupt disternances. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its awaren. t possible that men sworn into its ow: Rizenship, men drawn out of great free tooks such as supplied some of the bas low heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a bothed of European passion. A little while age such a thing would have seemed incredible, Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and

neighbors! But the usy and incredible has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to emact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in so doing I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation.

Must Be Crushed Out. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hauf of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests allen to our own. It is

of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible

o serve interests allen to our own. It is ossible to deal with these things very Nectually. I need not suggest the terms which they may be dealt with.

in which they may be dealt with. I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would inwho was truly an American would in-structively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and rove himself a partisan of no nutlon but is own. But it cannot. There are some his own. But it cannot. There are some men among out, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their researd for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

Transportation Problem. Transportation Problem.

The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been mason to fear that our railroads would not much langer be able to cope with it successfully as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertish by a thorough canyans of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies

of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with emergy, safety, and assured success. In this we are no partisans but heralds and prophets of a new age.

Gazette-Times.

Many Foreign Ministers Have Been Recalled in Disgrace From the United States. In 1793 Washington asked the

French citizens' committee of safety to recall the French minister, Citizen Genet, because of his speeches against England, which involved the neutrality of the United States. In 1805 the Spannewspaper editor to represent Spanish arguments in a discussion between cls J. Jackson, British minister to the with her just smiled. United States, entered a charge of Britain, and was recalled in conse-M. Guillaume Poussin, the ington-French minister, was recalled in 1849 state. In 1855 the British minister, John F. T. Crampton, was recalled on the charge of making engagements for | Star. recruits for the British army in the Crimean war. In 1888 Lionel Sackville-West was given his passports after advising an American citizen to sidetracks if he desires to lead an vote for Cleveland; this was regarded upright and useful life, says the Bosas an unwarranted intrusion in American political affairs. In 1898, before the official breaking off of diplomatic intercourse between Spain and the United States the minister at that time, Enrique Dupuy de Lome, was recalled because he wrote disrespectfully of President McKinley; diplomatic relations were suspended under his successor. The Turkish ambassador. Rustem Bey, whose criticisms of the United States aroused so much discussion in the summer and early autumn of 1914, left this country in October of that year, "on leave of ab-

Guess.

A little girl who made frequent use of the word "guess" was corrected for it and told to say "presume" instead. A lady friend, noticing the admirable set of the little girl's apron, asked

something in regard to the pattern. "Mamma doesn't cut my dresses and my aprons by pattern," said the small lady. "She just looks at me and pre

The Truth Comes Out.

"Of course," said the minister consolingly to the young widow at the cemetery, "your late husband was good to you during your married life." "I-indeed he w-was," she sobbed as she turned on a fresh flow of the "He w-was more like a f-friend than a h-husband."

Wise Precaution.

Hojax-Id Coyne was worth over a million, yet he died without leaving a will

Tomdix-I wonder why that was? Hojax-I guess he wanted his heirs to get the money instead of the law-

Contradiction. "There are so few suitable marringes it seems to me nowadays.

chronicled in this one week the marriage of Miss Corn to Mr. Cobb and of Miss Snow to Mr. Blizzard?"

"Doan Miss Smith look cute this ebening, Mistah Johnsing?" "Yes, very cuticle, very cuticle!"

More sawing and less hammering is another thing that is badly needed in this country.

would have more kicks coming.

than to carry off an heiress.

DIPLOMATS WHO 'FALL DOWN' | CONFIDENT HE WAS THERE | DESCRIBES LIFE IN TRENCHES

Woman Wished She Was Able to Send Post Cards to Her Husband in Heaven.

"I wish I could send post cards to

When you bear a remark like that you naturally turn around and take notice. So the persons who overheard turned around and-

She was looking over "Vlaws of her face or voice to give notice of a near the firing line: lacking brain behind the really beauthis country and Spain. In 1809 Fran- tiful, black-toqued head. The woman

"bad faith" against the Unit 1 states died that every time it reaches out to and whistling round like rain, and government in its dealings with Great take in another suburb I want him to when one has a lovely dinner of Chi-

And she was right. It would be perbecause he was guilty of impertinence feetly splendid if all of us could send to kill the germs, put before you in a toward the American secretary of post cards to our folks in heaven. And what would it be if they could

Large Club for Boys.

The boy in the city must avoid many sidetracks if he desires to lead an ton Globe. Constantly he is beset with distractions which may lead him astray into the ranks of the incompe- table tent, idle or even vicious. He is an inquisitive, knowledge-thirsting creature, full of the great possibilities of youth. His latent powers are pre lous; yet they are wasted with a prodigality akin almost to that of nature.

Hence the establishment of the large boys' club in Roxbury, handsomely housed and well equipped, means that go on enjoying the meal, letting any many boys will be given the opportu-idiot that insists on choking himself nity to keep on the main line leading to a useful life.

A boy's enthusiasm is more often aroused when he thinks he is playing than when he is working at school. The boys' club can catch him when he is enthusiastic and start that enthusiasm toward maply accomplishment. We wish the club every suc-

Even Wisdom Has Its Price. "Tell me," said the youth who had come many miles to seek an interview with the Shelbyville Sage, "how I may

equire real wisdom." "By coming across with \$2 for a copy of my book," said the venerable man, "not necessarily as a guarantee of good faith, but as a tribute to my business instinct. I am not running this sage business for the bene-

fit of my health. See?"

"Brudder Clapper," severely said good old Parson Bagster, "why don't o' come to pra'r meetin' and lift up o' voice in suppercation to de Lawd?" "It's dis-nh-way wid me, pahson," replied the brother, who possessed a predilection for being on the off side: I goes into muh closet at home and prays dar in secret. I don't take no stock in dis thing o' 'dressin' open letters to de Lawd."

Couldn't See an Opportunity. young man, "that for the last hour I

have been watching for a chance to "Indeed!" exclaimed the willing "Don't you think it might be advisable for you to consult an ocu-

If wishes were mules most beggars

It is easier to carry on a firtation

Englishman's Graphic Picture of the "Joys" That Are a Part of Soldier's Existence.

Athert Robbins of Kearney, N. J., received a letter from his brother, Harry Robbins of Evan, Worcestershire, England, who is fighting in the trenches, exactly where Albert does not know. Harry has got a "hit on the forehead ish minister was given his passports of the charge of bribing an American the sauve, and there was nothing in rying on." Here is his picture of life

"We get it pretty stiff out here now and again, especially when there is a bombardment on and hundreds of "The city has grown so since John shells of all sorts and sizes whizzing know it. He always believed in Wash- cago canned meat and biscuits as hard as bricks, and a drop of water with a good percentage of Condy's fluid in called a dug-out, where you have to send post cards to us!-Washington keep your head down and look out for trench mortars coming over."

Philosophical.

"Don't you come across a good many things in the Bible that you don't un derstand, like the problem of Cain's wife, for instance?" queried the layman, as he sat at a City restaurant

"Oh. yes, of course," acknowledged

the clergyman. "Well, what do you do about it?"
"My dear friend," replied the min-

ister, laying down his fork, "I simply do just as I would while enting a nice fresh herring. When I come to the bone I quietly lay it on one side, and with the bone do so."-London Tit-

Criticism Implied. "He doesn't like my cooking," sobhed the three months' bride. a tear on her long lashes. "I just know

he doesn't. So, there!" "What makes you think so?" her mother asked. "Has he said he doesn't

like your cooking?" "N-no-o," stammered the bride,

"Nonsense, child, it's just your imagination. I felt there was no basis-" "There is a basis," the bride insisted tearfully. "I had been cooking the loveliest things for him for about two weeks and then he told me he had decided to become a raw-food faddist. Bo-hoo-o-oo!"-Judge.

Skimpy little Mr. Meek's stalwart helpmeet grabbed him with both hands by the hair of the head to illustrate some point which she wished to impress upon him.

"My dear, my dear," he chided. "I am afraid you have forgotten that I am attached to the other ends of those hairs.

When the Devil Was Sick, Genevieve-I want to give Jack some books. He's ill, you know, and I can't decide what kind to get.

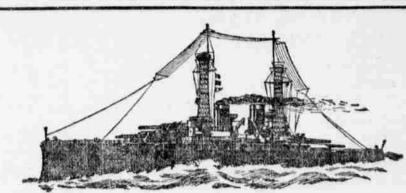
Gertrude-Why not get something

valescing now.-Judge.

"If madam would like to see this other waist; fine quality, neutral

color-"No! Useless! Take it back!"-Le Rire (Paris)

The time is coming when every man will have to buy his own land instead of marrying an Indian lady for it.



Preparedness The Vital Factor-

not alone in affairs of the Nation, but with the health of every citizen.

One seldom knows when the common enemy, sickness, in one form or another, is about to strike; and the best form of preparedness is to keep body and brain healthy. Active brains and vigorous bodies are the result of right living-food plays a big part.

> Grape-Nuts FOOD

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the bone- and brain-building, nerve- and muscle-making elements of the grains, including the vital salts, phosphate of potash, etc., often lacking in the diet of many, but imperative for bounding good health.

Grape-Nuts is easily digested—comes ready for table directly the germ-proof, moisture-and dust-proof packet is opened. With good milk or cream Grape-Nuts supplies complete

A ration of Grape-Nuts each day is a safe play for health, and

"There's a Reason"

-sold by Grocers everywhere.

Old Friends Have a Place in the Heart From Which They Never Can Be Removed.

As to old friends, they are like old shoes, an abiding comfort and a great solace. If they have not been tried in extremity they have been tested by wear of years. There is little more beautiful In human experience than

example, and yet who have maintained their communion of dreams and confidences unbroken and unspoiled There is little more refreshing to conemplate than friendships between middle-aged or old men that have existed in strength and harmony from boyhood days. Other friendships have these folks of the passing generation some of them true, some of them tried, but none of them as richly re garded and highly treasured as the ong-sustained friendships between old ones. For necessarily there are are enshrined in the sanctuary of the

which jar or disturb us, which give a different turn to our tastes and disposition, which introduce changing elements and predilections into the problems of the day-and times of the present and future can never be the same as in the long ago. Yet the old friends remain, possibly not in the same neighborhood or community, nor in the same part of the country. But they are ever within the boundaries of our spiritual vision and they

AFFECTION THAT NEVER DIES | women grown far into the years, for | many things that occur in a lifetime | heart. Without them we should be lonesome in a crowd, and sometimes should feel as if we had been abandoned, though surrounded by our own household and loved ones. friends, in brief, have a niche all their own, a position in our affections peculiar only to them, which no alien in fluence may approach. - Pittsburgh

> Sunny Spain. Spain is the sunniest European